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From the Baltimore Patriot

LOSS OF STEAMER CENTRAL AMERICA

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CALAMITY

The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Russell, of the Bay Line, brought up this morning from Norfolk Captain Thos. W. Badger, of San Francisco, and some half dozen others, who were on board the ill-fated steamer Central America, at the time she foundered at sea on Saturday last. The wife of Capt. B., as also the wife of one of his fellow sufferers, were rescued by the brig Marine, which was in a disabled condition at the time. The balance of those rescued by the Ellen were taken to New York by the steamer Empire City, which vessel left Norfolk yesterday. The following are the gentlemen who came up in the steamer Louisiana, viz: Capt. Badger, Messrs. Easton, Brown, Ayulo, and Mr. Birch. From these gentlemen, as well as from Captain Russell, of the Louisiana, we make up the annexed account of this most melancholy disaster. We are also indebted to the offices of the Norfolk Argus and Portsmouth Transcript for extras, which aid us materially in making up our account.

Mr John Dobbin, brother of the late Secretary of the Navy, and who was returning from the Pacific, where he had been engaged as purser on board the U. S. sloop-of war Portsmouth, is among the lost. He is known to have left the deck of the steamer a few minutes before she went down, and it is supposed was in his state-room at the time of the fatal catastrophe.

THE STEAMER IN THE GALE.

The tremendous gale in which the Central America foundered commenced on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. The next day at 2 o'clock the ship sprung a leak, and notwithstanding all the efforts of Capt. Herndon, of the U. S. Navy, and his officers, the water gained rapidly. At this juncture Capt. T. W. Badger, with great coolness, and, at the same time, extraordinary decision, presence of mind and skill, organized a company among the passengers, who commenced bailing the ship, the engines having stopped, and the pumps having been rendered entirely useless. In consequence of the machinery stopping, the ship fell off in the trough of the sea, and lay over on one side, allowing the water to flow in rapidly. The bailing, under the direction of Capt. Badger, went on vigorously; different gangs passing up the water in buckets, &c., through the hatchways. About six o'clock in the afternoon, the foremast was cut away to relieve the ship and the water did not increase for several hours; but the passengers, by midnight, were worn out by the labor of getting up the water. Up to this time all hands are represented as having worked manfully. Matters remained in this condition until 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 12th, when the gale somewhat abated, but the sea continued very heavy. The bailing now was renewed with great activity, pork barrels, &c., being rigged, and the water drawn up through every hatchway; but the water gained rapidly; it became evident that the ship must sink, and assistance was anxiously looked for.

RESCUE OF THE LADIES AND CHILDREN.

As soon as it was ascertained that the ship must sink, signals of distress were hoisted, and at 2 o'clock a sail was discovered to windward—at 3 o'clock the brig Marine, of Boston, came to the assistance of the sinking ship. Two of the steamer's five boats were lost in getting them down, and in the remaining were placed the women and children, with four men to row and one to steer in each. In the last boat that left the ship there were only two women, and, the boat was then filled with men, and among them was the First Engineer. The efforts of the passengers to keep the steamer afloat were vigorously going on—at 5 o'clock the brig was five or six miles to leeward and it was impossible to get nearer to the steamer—and the boats could not get alongside. The second cabin floor was now under water, and the bailing went on with all possible rapidity—the stern loud voice of Captain Badger being heard in every part of the ship encouraging the almost hopeless passengers in the last effort to save the lives of those on board. A schooner was spoken and the Captain promised to lay by the steamer all night, but being short of sail, she drifted far to leeward. The bailing contained till 7 o'clock when the water had reached the upper saloon deck, and then the work of getting out the water ceased—no vessel or boat in sight.

SINKING OF THE ILL-FATED SHIP.

Ten minutes before the ship went down, rockets were fired from both wheel houses, in the usual way of indicating the sinking condition of a ship—and then the moment of terror arrived. At 8 o'clock, every person got what he could to save himself. Two waves swept entirely over the steamer, wild shrieks of despair burst from the lips of the hopeless crowd that thronged the decks; the sea yawned, and the floating castle, with many a struggling being, went down in the fearful vortex—

"In one vast burial blent!"

Many, however, succeeded in the effort to keep afloat, but they soon drifted apart, and were compelled to contend alone with the heavy rolling surges that threatened every moment to overcome them.

THOSE RESCUED BY THE BARK ELLEN.

At half past one o'clock on Sunday morning, the Norwegian bark Ellen, Capt. Johnson, from Balize, bound to England, while running before the wind under full sail, was surprised by the cries of human beings. The Captain immediately rounded to, and hove his bark back, and commenced rescuing the sufferers, and succeeded by 10 o'clock, A. M., in getting forty-nine on board. After patiently waiting till 5 o'clock and seeing nothing but pieces of drift wood, the vessel changed her course for the nearest port, which proved to be that of Norfolk, and arrived off Cape Henry on Thursday at 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVERY WOMAN AND CHILD SAVED.

It is a singular yet gratifying fact that the women and children on board the ill-fated steamer were saved. Twenty of the ladies were married, sixteen of whom were made widows by this fearful calamity—which may be regarded as among the greatest that ever happened on any sea. The hours of intense and agonizing suspense, the despair that seized on them, and, finally, the sudden engulphing of so large a concourse of human beings, excite the liveliest emotions of sympathy, and can better be imagined than described. Capt Herndon is represented as having remained on board to the last, doing what he could to save the ship and the passengers, and went down with the rest beneath the waves.

From the Baltimore American.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOMAS W. BADGER.

We left Havana on Tuesday, 8th September, in company with steamship Empire City. Made good weather until 10th. On the evening of the 10th there was every appearance of a gale or hurricane, ship still going on her course and carrying full head of steam. The storm increased during the night and until Friday morning at 10 o'clock, the ship still making fine weather and keeping on her course.

At 1½ o'clock on Friday afternoon the engine stopped, and on inquiring of the engineer he said it was caused by the coal passers not passing the coal into the fireroom with sufficient rapidity to keep the steam up. The waiters and stewards were then called upon and sent down to assist in passing coal. When the engine stopped the ship fell off in the trough of the sea, and was at the mercy of the waves. The pumps worked by the engine, and which were the main dependence for keeping the vessel free of water, were also rendered useless. The engine never made but one or two revolutions after this.

I called the attention of the engineer to the fact that the water was gaining, the roding of the ship forcing it in through the lee shaft-hole, and proposed and did organise a gang for bailing. The deck-pumps proving on trial to be out of order, bailing was the only resource. By this time the water had risen high enough to extinguish the lee fires, and the men employed in the coal hole and engine-room were driven out by the steam and hot water.

There was no longer any hope of again getting the machinery in operation. The principal leak was found to be around the lee-shaft and at the lower lee deadlights. The ship was still staunch and sound, and not leaking at the bottom at all, and would have been in no danger if her machinery and pumps had been kept going.

At three o'clock on Friday afternoon I assisted in organizing and putting to work bailing gangs to bail out, if possible, the engine room and steerage. The passengers joined willingly and cheerfully in this effort. An attempt was made to raise steam on the donkey engine to pump the ship out, using the berths and other woodwork of the ship for fuel, but the engine would not work, from what cause was not known.

At five o'clock, after consulting with Capt. Herndon, I assisted in cutting away the foremast, which somewhat relieved the ship. The ship had laid perfectly easy whilst the machinery was in motion, but she was in the trough of the sea making heavy lurches to leeward.

At five o'clock we rigged a drag (a spar with an anchor lashed to it) and paid it out to windward, in the hope of bringing her head to the wind, but this had little or no effect. From four o'clock until eight in the evening we kept the water at bay, every man working with spirit and vigor. From twelve to four o'clock on Saturday morning the water gained fast on us, as the men were fatigued and worn out by incessant labor and exposure to the storm. At four o'clock the gale somewhat abated, but a heavy sea continued, the water then being nearly up to the second cabin floor.

At daylight on Saturday morning all hands took hold again with renewed vigor to free the ship. The water was thus again kept at bay for an hour or two more, during which signals of distress were set and a vigilant look-out kept for sails. The ladies were even anxious to assist us in bailing, and cheered us up in our labors by their calmness in these trying times. At eight o'clock another attempt was made to raise steam in the donkey boiler so as to work the steam pumps, but the attempt again failed, and all hope of relief from that quarter was abandoned.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the men again yielded to the severity of their labor, and the water again commenced to gain on us, but the bailing was still continued.

At half-past 1 o'clock a sail hove in sight to the windward, which proved to be the brig Marine, of Boston. At 3 o'clock she rounded to at leeward of the ship, when boats were lowered; bailing still going on. In lowering the boats two were stove by the heavy sea that still prevailed, which left only three, and one of them in a bad condition.

By five o'clock we succeeded in putting on board the Marine all the women and children, twenty-six in number; during which the male passengers mostly continued at their work. The boats could not carry more than five or six owing to the high sea, and they made several trips to and from the Marine.

When the boat that took the last two of the ladies came alongside the chief engineer jumped in the boat, and was followed by several other gentlemen. Two other boats came alongside afterwards, when there was a rush to jump in them by the male passengers, involving great danger. By this time the brig had drifted a long way to leeward, which made the trips of the boats long, and by this time it was dark, so that the boats did not again return.

About dark a vessel, believed to be the schooner Sovereign, of New York, ran down under our lee. We hailed and told him that we were in a sinking condition, asking him to lay by us all night; which he promised to do. The bailing in the mean time continued to progress, but the water had by this time raised half way up the lower cabin, and was rapidly gaining on us. There was, however no cessation of the bailing until one hour before the ship sunk, when all hope of keeping her afloat until daylight was relinquished. This was about seven o'clock on Saturday evening.

I should, however, mention that two hours previously I had a conversation with Capt. Herndon, who, after consultation, agreed with me that the ship must go down, but it was still advisable to keep it up as long as possible, and we did not make known the result of our conversation, but urged all hands to renewed effort. Capt Herndon requested that the second officer, Mr. Frazier, and myself should remain with him, and expressed his determination not to leave the ship while there was a soul on board, but would remain until she sunk from under him. His only regret was his family, and he died like a brave man.

At seven o'clock on Saturday night the water was up to the floor of the dining saloon, and all then went to work calmly to devise means each for their own safety. A half hour previous to the ship sinking there were two lights seen some distance to the leeward, supposed to be the brig Marine and the schooner that spoke us an hour or two previous, but, having a fresh breeze and high sea, they were unable to work up to the windward.

A quarter of an hour before the steamer sunk one of our boats hailed us, and a voice cried that his boat was stove and he could not take any one on board. This boat was endeavoring to return from the Marine, but was disabled. It was doubtless the impression on board both the brig and the schooner that the steamer would be able to keep up until morning; hence they probably did not keep as near us during the night as they might have done. Indeed it was the opinion of many on board that we would hold up all night, and I did not think that she would go down before midnight.

At ten minutes of eight o'clock Capt. Herndon took position on the wheel-house with his second officer and fired rockets *downward*, the usual signal, to the brig and schooner that we were sinking rapidly. This was a fearful moment, and must have been also to the ladies on board the Marine, who understood the signal, all of whom had husbands or friends on board.

I now procured a board six feet long and six inches wide, tearing it off the front of a berth, and took my position on the taffrail, and held on the after awning stauncheon. At that time there were two or three hundred persons on the quarter deck, breathlessly awaiting the final sinking. There were two seas swept over the deck about this time, the last one sweeping nearly all the passengers on the main deck into the sea.

The ship immediately after, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, sunk, going down at an angle of 45 degrees, stern foremost. The suction of the ship drew the passengers under water for some distance, and threw them in a mass together. When they reached the surface the struggle for life was intense, with cries and shrieks for help, especially from those unable to swim. Many unable to swim clung to those who could, or laid hold of the larger pieces of the wreck, which were soon swamped. In ten minutes not less than three hundred had sunk to rise no more, whilst myself and others who had succeeded in holding on to some means of support were scattered over the dark and dreary ocean, floating off with the tide. A large number of the passengers had bags of gold dust, and some doubtless perished in their efforts to save it. I may also here add that some fifty or sixty of the passengers shut themselves up in their state rooms in despair, and sunk with the ship.

Those who had succeeded in keeping themselves afloat soon scattered over the surface of the ocean for a distance of about a mile. One hour after the ship sunk I saw a light at the leeward, which was seen by most of those rescued, supposed to be that of the schooner Sovereign, but it soon disappeared. We knew that the ships to leeward could not reach us, and turned our gaze in the opposite direction.

At one o'clock on Sunday morning we saw approaching us under full sail, with a strong breeze, the Norwegian barque Ellen; ran into our midst, and those on watch were astounded with the cry of human beings. Captain Johnson, the commander, immediately hove his vessel to, under short sail, and commenced to rescue us. The steamer at this time had been down over five hours. He launched his boat, threw out ropes and buoys, and did every thing that good seamanship and a humane heart could dictate to save as many as possible. I was the fourth one rescued, and witnessed the noble exertions of himself and crew throughout the night. He continued his search among the drift wood, tacking backward and forward, up to 12 o'clock on Sunday, but did not find any one after 9 o'clock in the morning, and consequently relinquished the search at noon.

On the morning of Sunday the brig Marine was out of sight, and the schooner was some six miles to leeward, and appeared to be laying to, but soon bore away on her course, doubtless being satisfied that it was impossible to reach us, also seeing the barque backing and filling to windward.

The same day at 2 o'clock we spoke the barque Saxony, bound to Savannah; she reported seeing a brig with a number of ladies on board (supposed to be the Marine) under full sail, steering north.

We bore away with a fair wind for Norfolk, as the nearest port, and arrived off Cape Henry on Thursday evening, five of us reaching Norfolk in a pilot-boat, at daylight on Friday morning, which we had chartered for that purpose.

STATEMENT BY MR. ASHBY, CHIEF ENGINEER.

The accounts of the trip until the Central America encountered the gale in which she was lost is already familiar to the reader. On Friday morning, in the height of the blow, the engineer discovered that the ship, rolling heavily in the trough of the sea, had sprung a leak, reported it immediately to Capt. Herndon. Although it has been said that the sole cause of this catastrophe was attributable to the chief engineer, under such a terrible imputation, he looks to a simple statement of facts for an ample justification. His first duty was in the engine room. The usual mode of supplying the coal-bunkers is by wheel-barrows, but in a heavy gale the men are obliged to resort to buckets and baskets. This was done at that time. He had doubled the gangs, but finding that he required more aid, he had made a requisition on Capt. Herndon for the steward's gang, and had received the necessary assistance. The coal was supplied as fast as it was wanted. The pumps were working as soon as the water reached them. The ship had a list and the water fell on the lee side, and coming in contact with the starboard boiler was heated to a degree almost unbearable. Notwithstanding this all hands endured and labored in the engine room. The leak increased, and the engineer reported to Capt. H. the necessity to bail, water being in both the forward and aft coal-bunkers, and extremely hot. Orders were at once given by Capt. H. for all hands and the passengers to bail. This was done cheerfully, but the leak gained steadily, notwithstanding all these efforts. Meantime steam was got up in the donkey boiler, on the upper deck, to work the donkey pumps. Soon after this the water below extinguished the fire in the starboard boiler, and the machinery ceased to work.

During the morning the engineer, being informed by the doctor that something was giving way in his room, discovered that the starboard wheel-house and guard had settled several inches, causing an extra leak round the shaft. This was promptly stopped with blankets inside and outside, with a large sail. Reported progress to Capt. Herndon. By his orders another gang was set to bailing in the lower cabin, and one in the forward steerage, and pork barrels, milk cans, &c., rigged into hoisting buckets, by which 400 gallons of water per minute were thrown out of the ship. In all these proceedings the engineer recognizes efficient service in Mr. McCarty, chief engineer of the Golden Gate, who was on board; Capt. Badger, Mr. John V. Dobbin, and one or two others whose names he does not know.

All hands worked all night at bailing, and in the morning found a perceptible gain on the leak. Obtained wood, consisting of bulk-boards and other material from steerage, and as soon as it was possible to start fires got up steam in larboard boiler, and the machinery worked for some time. At the same time Capt. H. and officers were trying to get the ship before the wind, but failed. They lowered the foreyard on deck, constructed it into a drag, and got it overboard for the purpose of bringing her head to, but without success. Cut away her foremast and got sail on the mizzen, but it was blown away. At last got canvass and mizzen rigging.

At this time the ship laid over so much that Capt. H., with the engineer, had to crawl along the decks to reach the after pumps for inspection. Everything that experience could suggest or the extremity of their condition devise was discussed by Capt. H., the mates and engineer. The fires were extinguished by the increasing leak, and early on Saturday it was clear to the experience of all that there was no hope for the ship. In the course of the morning found a severe leak from the strain. This was stopped by blankets. Nothing could be done but bail, and this was kept up all day with spirit and energy, the ladies acting with marked firmness, encouraging the men, and asking if they could be made useful to put to work.

During the morning the brig Marine hove in sight, and early in the afternoon bore down to the ship, passing under her stern. Captain H. spoke her, requesting her to lay by and take passengers, which she consented to do. The engineer was at this time with Capt. H. who then desired him to give his particular attention to the transfer of the ladies and children to the boats.

Capt. H. inquired of Mr. Ashby if he was armed? He replied that he was, with a knife. Capt. H. said he would endeavor to obtain pistols, one for himself and one for Mr. A. This was for protection against any interference while insisting upon precedence to ladies and children. Three boats were got afloat, one put in charge of the boatswain, and the other two each in charge of a quartermaster. Capt. H. ordered the engineer not to suffer a single male passenger to leave in the boats until all the ladies and children were transferred, and he believes this order was strictly carried out. The ladies and children were put into the boats, and at this time the brig had drifted good three miles to leeward. Each boat was furnished with three or four oarsmen, and pulled rapidly to the brig, through a very heavy sea. No accident happened, and the three boats safely deposited their passengers on board the brig. The boats returned, and two of them were again filled with ladies and children. During the first trip of the boats, Capt. H., in conversation with the engineer expressed his great regret that the brig was so distant, and feared that, unless she could be brought nearer, all the passengers could not possibly be got on board. Mr. Ashby then remarked that if he could be of any service in any way Capt. H. should command him. The captain then directed him to go with the next boat, visit the brig, and urge the master, by any inducement whatsoever, to get his vessel up nearer to the ship, and also to secure the use of any boat he might have that could be made fit for use. On the return of the boatswain's boat the last three ladies (steerage passengers) were put on board and the engineer, with Mr. Paine, Mr. McCarty, chief engineer of the Golden Gate, and one or two others who sprang into the boat, pushed off for the brig. One of these persons jumped from the upper deck upon the engineer's shoulders. The latter grasped him by the throat and drew his knife, menacing him and others who might follow. They then pushed off, Capt. H. reiterating his orders to the engineer from the deck, and desiring him again to do all in his power to get the brig up to the ship, and obtain more service.

Upon arriving on board the Marine, Mr Ashby at once applied to the master, Captain Burt, urging him to make sail for the ship, and then for the first time learned that the brig had lost her mainyard and could not carry any more canvass than she had upon her. He then asked for the use of the brig's boat, and was informed that it was in a condition unfit for use, and would not live five minutes in such a sea. Whilst conversing with the master the boatswain again left for the ship, and Mr. Ashby then called upon the seamen who had come from the ship to man one of the boats with him and return for passengers. This they positively refused to do, declaring that the ship would go down before they could get to her. One man only offered to go with the engineer. It turned out as the seamen had said, for the ship went down soon after the boatswain's boat reached her. Such is Mr. Ashby's statement, and it is certainly plausible and consistent, and he refers confidently to Capt. Burt, of the Marine, to substantiate what he says of his efforts to induce the crew to man the boats and return with him. He was left powerless and had no alternative but to remain on board the Marine.

NEW ORLEANS.—For the year ending June 30, 1856, the total exports from New Orleans to foreign ports amounted to $80,576,652. For the year ending June 30, 1857, they amounted to $94,514,286—an increase of nearly 20 per cent. Adding the exports to domestic ports, the produce shipped from New Orleans swells up to $119,222,615. The imports have increased with still greater rapidity. For 1857 they were $24,982,109, against $17,183,827—an increase of about 45 per cent.

A few years ago New Orleans was thought to be declining, and it was anticipated that the extension of the system of railways tending to the Northern cities would use it up.

METEORIC PHENOMENA.—The Beaufort Journal says that on Saturday night, the 12th inst., during the prevalence of the storm at that port, there was a meteoric shower, lasting 15 or 20 minutes. Those who saw it speak of the display as exceedingly beautiful.

Meteors have been very plenty this fall, scarcely a night passing without an exhibition of the kind. But we do not recollect any occurrence of a shower of them since that of November 13, 1833, visible throughout a large portion of the United States and continuing for more than an hour.

SUBSCRIPTION AUTHORIZED.—At the election in Wilmington, on Monday last, a subscription of $25,000 to the Cape Fear and Deep River Stock was authorized, by a vote of 223 to 28.

Salisbury, by a vote of 142 to 43, has authorized a subscription of $25,000 to the North Carolina and Virginia Railroad—a company to build which will be organized in a few days.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1857.

THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—We give up a great portion of the Observer to-day to the details of the late distressing shipwreck. There are any number of "statements" published, each city paper having its own special reports from its own correspondents. From the many accounts we select those appearing most intelligible. The long lists of those saved and those lost it is unnecessary for us to copy, as we find but two North Carolinians among them, (both among the lost,) Mr. John V. Dobbin of this place, and Mr. Charles Taylor of Washington. Mr. Dobbin had been Purser in the U. S. Navy, on service in the Pacific. He had lately resigned his place and was on his way home. He was a young man, about 30 years of age, of good talents and fine address, and greatly beloved by many friends in this place.

The number saved is greater than was at first supposed. 100 were saved by the brig Marine, 44 by the bark Helen, 5 by the Saxony—149 in all. The number lost is supposed to be not so great as at first represented. A correct list of the passengers on board cannot be obtained until the arrival of the next California steamer; but it is believed, with good reason, that the number of passengers, after leaving Havana, was 461. The whole number of people on board was therefore 562. 149 are known to have been saved; 413 are lost or yet to be accounted for.

Though these calculations considerably reduce the original estimates, yet the total, says the New York Express, "makes the wreck one of the most frightful on record—the most frightful indeed, so far as our memory serves,—in the history of Atlantic steam navigation. It is a melancholy tale, which will cast a dark shadow over the whole land, rend many a loving heart, and make many a household dark with disappointment and despair. It is one of those awful, overpowering, crushing disasters, which bring home to our hearts how unavailing is mere human sympathy to those who mourn,—and make us feel that it is only He who stilleth the tempest, and holds the sea in the hollow of his hand, who can give that consolation to the widow and the fatherless, the bereaved and afflicted, in this dark hour of their distress. The dear ones whose return "home" was doubtless the bright idea of many happy anticipations of friends and relatives here,—are all at rest, now. They sleep in peace,—and rest from their labors. There is no longer "sorrow on the sea." The real sufferers survive."

Of the steamer itself, the Journal of Commerce gives the following account:

"The Central America was originally named the George Law, but for the last few trips has been known as the "Central America." She was built in 1853, by Wm. H. Webb, for the U. S. M. Steamship Company, [George Law, M. O. Roberts and others,] to run from New York to Chagres, and since that time has been employed in the California trade. She was 280 feet on deck, 40 beam, 32 hold, and her engines were two inclined 65 inch cylinders, with ten feet stroke of piston, built at the Morgan Iron Works. Respecting her condition at the time she was lost, Mr. Roberts says in a recent note:—

"Her construction is of the very best description—she is diagonally braced with iron from stem to stern, and is in all respects as staunch and safe as any ship afloat. In the month of July last she went upon the Balance Dock and was thoroughly overhauled. Her engines and boilers were at the same time put in perfect order, and the voyage upon which she is now over due is the second since her repair."

The Central America rates A1 on the Underwriters' books, and was valued at about $140,000. She is believed to be not insured, as the Steamship Company are accustomed to act as their own insurers.

The steamer was provided with six life boats. Two were Francis's Metalic boats, and the remaining four were fitted up with air tanks on the end and sides, and each of the six was capable of holding from 50 to 75 persons. She was also equipped with 600 or 700 life preservers, but had no bulkhead partitions. We have here another terrible lesson respecting the necessity of having all sea going steamers furnished with water tight compartments; for it is reasonable to assume that had the Central America been thus provided, the lamentable loss of life now chronicled might have been greatly diminished, if not wholly averted."

Many suggestions are made, the adoption of which, it is said, would prevent such disasters in future, and much indignation is vented upon the owners of steamship lines for their carelessness of human life. But in a few days the suggestions and the carelessness will alike be forgotten, to be called to mind again only when some new disaster shocks the public mind.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The pressure from borrowers continues, says the Journal of Commerce, and as it is very difficult to obtain money at the note brokers, the banks are exceedingly crowded by their customers. They appear to be doing all in their power to allay the excitement, and to smooth the way to easier times; and we hope they will be successful. Certainly, a renewal of confidence would afford instant relief, and there can be no advantage in keeping up the panic, even if there had been abundant reason for it at the outset.

The City papers and the insurance companies have prevented any addition to the panic by the loss of the gold on the Central America. The New York underwriters gave notice immediately that all claims would be paid upon the presentation of the duplicate bills of lading, to be received by the steamer from California due on the 25th inst. The insurance companies in New York lose about $500,000. The balance is lost by foreign companies; and as there is an arrangement allowing losers to draw for three-fourths of the amount insured immediately on the report of a loss, no great inconvenience will be sustained. The exchange will be an equivalent for the shipment of specie to the same amount.

Tuesday's Journal of Commerce has the following:

"The market is excited by reports of further financial difficulties at Boston and Philadelphia, but there is less trouble among our own merchants. Capital continues in active demand, however, at very full rates of interest, and this has been one of the most stringent days experienced since the commencement of the pressure.

"When the strongest houses find themselves embarrassed, and many who have maintained a high character are obliged to suspend, there is danger that some yield to the prevailing epidemic, who might have stood by making greater efforts. Nothing but the sternest necessity can justify a suspension where there are sufficient assets to meet every liability. Every man should look his position fully in the face. If he is insolvent, if his liabilities are greater than or equal to his assets and his affairs are growing worse, he should stop at once, and make an equal division of his property. But if he is solvent, if his balance is largely on the right side, and the alternative of suspension is no longer a question of final payment, but of great present pecuniary sacrifice, he should go on at any cost short of risking his means, to pay in full. A man of large property has no right to shut down upon his creditors because he cannot pay without making heavy sacrifices. He is bound to pay at all hazards as long as he can leave enough to pay in full. Instead of this, we remember that during a severe pressure in some former years, several wealthy houses suspended, with a large surplus of assets, leaving themselves a fortune after they had wound up their affairs at their leisure, while some weaker houses, who would have kept on but for this unexpected obstacle, were swept away, never to rise again. As long as any man has enough property to pay his debts, he should pay each when it is due, and not yield to the temptation which whispers that by a temporary suspension he can sit on his haunches until the storm goes by, and then recover his position with less loss to his estate."

A STORM AT SEA.—One of the Editors of the Charleston Evening News was a passenger on board the Steamer Columbia, which gallantly weathered the late awful storm, on its passage from New York to Charleston. The storm commenced on Thursday night, and for eighteen hours the tempest beat upon the ship, which was in a most perilous situation. A brief cessation, and then another gale, as terrible as the first. On Sunday morning the passengers found themselves safe and bearing for Charleston with a gentle breeze, a pacified ocean, and a clearing sky, after 42 hours of the most painful suspense, and 33 of the extremest peril.

We have had representations,—says the editor in concluding a long account of his voyage,—"of storms at sea in language and by picture. We recognised the fidelity, however exaggerated and wild. But the reality went far beyond. No one can realize the terrific grandeur of a sea tempest *who is not in it*. No one can approach to a conception of the appalling to the extent of sublimity whose life is not at hazard on the wide mountainous raging of an ocean, under the hissing blasts of a hurricane, and with every sense awakened by and fastened upon the terrors of the scene. In its midst one wonders how the thin air can throw into such a boundless toss a dense and vast ocean, and, more than all, he stands in amazement that any ship, however large or managed, can possibly bear the pitching to which she is subjected. She appears to be not only as a feather to the raging elements, but as a speck to the bounds of their strife. As far as the eye can reach, *when looking up from the trough of the sea*, the ocean appears to be *liquidized mountains tossing together* in a wide expanding range.

"Calmness and quietude appeared to pervade the manner and looks of the passengers; in fact, on such an occasion *one feels so gathered and intensified within* that any outward display of feeling would be a mockery. The ladies were all composed."

STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.—The Central America is the *eleventh* ocean steamship, owned in or trading with the United States, entirely lost. The President, Columbia, Humboldt, City of Glasgow, City of Philadelphia, Franklin, San Francisco, Arctic, Pacific, and Tempest preceded the C. A. *Seventeen hundred* lives have been lost by these eleven disasters. The value of the steamers, exclusive of cargo and specie, was $4,250,000.

FAILURE.—The house of Cyrus W. Field & Co., probably the largest paper dealers in the United States, failed on Monday. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the head of the house, is President of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and is at present in London attending to its concerns.

The Journal of Commerce received this morning says that the house has "suspended" until Mr. Field's return from Europe.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—The Charlotte Democrat announces the death, on the 16th inst., of Hon. William Davidson of that place. Mr. Davidson twice represented the Charlotte District in Congress, and served several sessions in our State Legislature. He was 80 years of age. His death was caused by injuries received in a fall from his carriage.

A new Post Office has been established in Brunswick county, named Lockwood's Folly—A. C. Tolson P. M.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 15th day of October next, at the late residence of Rob't W. Palmer, dec'd, in Chatham County, one mile South of the Gulf, on Deep River, the Tract of Land on which the said Palmer resided at the time of his death, containing 500 Acres, more or less. Said Lands are very valuable for Farming purposes, a large portion of them being the best Deep River low grounds, situated immediately on the Coal region of Deep River. A large quantity of it is supposed to be underlaid with coal. Those wishing to buy a good Farm or to engage in the coal business, would do well to attend the sale. Terms: six and twelve months credit—interest from date; bond with two approved securities will be required.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.

Sept. 1, 1857. 40-t150

From the Baltimore American.

THE MORMON DEFIANCE.

This is surely a most unquiet world. If the planetary bodies are indeed inhabited, and if it be given to their learned astronomers to look down upon the affairs of earth with telescopes far exceeding in power the enormous lenses of the Earl of Rosse, these worthy men of science must be inspired with a lively disgust for the race of Adam in consequence of the continued bloody feuds in which we Tellurians are engaged. The imaginative De Quincy, in one of the most brilliant and pictorial of his essays, has endeavored to portray the excitement that must have been created among the observing population of a distant star by such a spectacle as the execution of Charlotte Corday or the martyrdom of Joan of Arc; and Beranger—in a very popular song entitled Le Bon Dieu, which to English ears sounds a little profane unless translated as "Jupiter"—represents the ruler of the universe as beholding with angry impatience the conduct of the occupants of this terrestrial globe. Could we suppose an outsider regarding at this moment the operations of Tellus as the different sides of the sphere are severally presented to his view, what indignation might we not attribute to his well-ordered intellect as the follies and cruelties of mankind are successively brought into his field of vision! As the great continent of Asia is rolled into the sunlight, he sees the inhumanities, the conflicts, the desperation which mark the difficulty between China and England: the ball turns a little further and the burning land of India exhibits a terrestrial hell, strewed with bleeding and mangled bodies and peopled with a furious race of demons; anon the globe slips round bringing under the eye the blackened ruins and numberless graves which lie around the former site of Sebastopol, and when it has made a half a revolution, there is the continent of America full of diabolisms, not the least of which in blackness and guilt seems the monstrous crime and folly of Mormonism.

We published a few days ago quite enough of the latest news from the territory of Utah, embracing extracts from the published addresses of Gov. Brigham Young, to enable our readers to see the exact condition of affairs between the Mormons and the Government. Very great disaffection towards the authority of the United States has been excited among these misguided people by their unprincipled rulers who now threaten awful things in the event that Government troops are marched into the territory.—The follower of Joe Smith, who seems altogether as vulgar, as ignorant and as bold a fellow as ever pushed a fanaticism to disastrous consequences, tells his disciples that the time rapidly approaches for the Mormons to assert their political independence, and with much absurd cant about "destiny" he mingles the menace of daring the United States to do its worst against a people who are determined to die for their rights and their creed. It is curious to hear from Brigham Young a repetition of that Eastern fatalism which is so often upon the lips of the present Emperor of France and which he vaunts as an inheritance from the great Napoleon. The persistent belief in a star which shines over the beclouded fate of the Man of Destiny, at all times and under every condition of circumstances, still sparkling in the heaven of his career above the temporary obscurity of private malevolence and political agitation, pausing in serene lustre in the zenith during moments of extreme peril, and then moving onward, with the march of a majestic and benignant orb, in the pathway of fame—this belief which really imparted a tranquil assurance to the great Corsican in all the vicissitudes of a stormy and brilliant, a glorious and miserable existence, is whimsically parodied in the expression, "we shall live as long as the Lord wants us to," with which the Prophet encourages the saints in the hour of their calamity.

One prophetic utterance of the oracle of the Mormons—the Deseret News—we greatly fear will be unfortunately realised, that it will require vastly more than 2,500 men to bring the disciples to subjection. All history teaches us that the victims of a religious frenzy are utterly reckless of consequences in the support of their Apostle and obedience to his edicts, and the turbulent conduct of these very people, fifteen years ago, in Illinois, when the delusion was yet in its infancy, should warn us of the necessity of not despising them as enemies. If, in a region comparatively settled, and surrounded by all the restraints of civilization and law, they could openly defy the authorities of a sovereign State and the officers of the Federal Government, and were forced to yield at last only after a most obstinate resistance in the face of cannon planted against their abodes, surely we may expect that they will give us much greater trouble in the very centre of an immense solitude, begirt by the straggling and rude habitations of an aboriginal race, fierce, hostile to civilization, and the natural foe of the very power which seeks to bring them to respect its dominion. Yes, it may call for a much greater force than 2,500 men to subdue the Mormons if they rise together in resolute resistance to the Government, and we have every reason, indeed, to suppose that, before this, the flames of war have lighted up the rolling plains of that remote section of the North American Continent. We may find in Utah an American Delhi, and it may possibly be necessary for us to visit its people with a vengeance as awful as that which now hangs over India in the already lighted matches and heavily charged guns of the English army of invasion. The feeling cannot and should not be longer suppressed in the American heart that the great lazar-house of moral disease which the Mormons have erected in the western wild needs thorough purification before it spread death around, and while it is a question of some difficulty as to how far we may interfere to wipe out the pollution of polygamy, there can be no doubt that it is the duty of the Government to see that in all cases of a conflict of jurisdictions between the Territory and the United States in respect of the polygamous institution, the latter should prevail. It is true, as the Deseret News contends, that the followers of Brigham Young have done much to subjugate the deserts of Utah and to make them productive of the means of subsistence, that by frugality and labor they have prospered and multiplied, but far better would it be to restore the country to its original desolation and resign it forever to the nomadic Indian and the predatory panther, than to permit it to be the home of a dangerous fanaticism, equally mischievous and abominable, threatening at once the cause of pure religion and the hopes of conservative liberty.

A writer in the Southern Literary Messenger, as long ago as 1848, in concluding a very clearly arranged Memoir of the Mormons up to their exodus from Illinois, thus confidently predicted the troubles we are beginning to experience from them, and what are to be expected hereafter in the event they are permitted to run their own course:

"Their future fate is matter of conjecture only. But, if they thrive and prosper in their possessions—if they adhere to their fundamental maxim, "That the Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and his Saints shall inherit it,"—if they seek to accomplish their destiny, as they have heretofore done, whenever they believed their strength adequate to the work—then the colonists of the Pacific shores may expect to realize, in that remote country, what their fellow-citizens have experienced in the great Valley of the Mississippi. The emigrant may encounter, on the broad prairies of the west, a banditti more formidable than the daring Comanches: the weak settlements will be exposed to incursions, not less harassing than those of the Seminoles in Florida; and if the Mormons should establish themselves in strength upon the sea-coast, the commerce of that region may find in them enemies, as active and relentless as the piratical Malays of the other Continent."

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

During the past year, more especially the latter part of it, our public journals have recorded a fearful amount of crime. On all sides of us in the country equally as in the city, we hear of murders and other atrocities, the details of which curdle one's blood. Our metropolis has acquired an unenviable reputation as the abode of cutthroats, thieves, and sharpers of all kinds; but justice compels us to say that when the number of our inhabitants and the material of which a large part of it is composed are considered we have reason to believe that in our city there is not proportionally more crime than in many of the provincial towns, perhaps not so much. What can be done to lessen crime is a question in which we are all interested; it is one, however which will receive numerous and widely different answers. One of the first questions to be settled is, does education tend to diminish or increase the number of criminals? Alison brings statistics to show that in some of the countries of Europe crime has increased proportionally with the education of the people. Upon this basis some have grounded a theory adverse to educating the masses. We believe, however, that there are some causes operating in those countries from which these statistics are derived which have not been duly considered. What they may be we do not know. We have no doubt that one cause is the absence of moral culture. The mental faculties are carefully attended to, while the morals of the people are neglected. We may regard it as almost certain that if we educate a people only mentally, give them no moral or religious instruction, we are raising a generation whose tendencies will be towards skepticism and whose power for evil will be very great. Of such education we may well beware; but we cannot believe that giving a people the right kind of education, one in which both mental and moral faculties are cultivated can have any but a beneficial result. True, we may educate too much, and by such a course disturb the component parts of a community, and even ultimately increase the number of criminals; but this would not prove that such a result was the necessary consequence of education. It would only prove that we had educated certain classes beyond what we should have done, thus disqualifying them for their legitimate occupation and causing them to look for employment in avenues already crowded. Men will not starve if they can help it; and therefore many of those who cannot get a living honestly will get it dishonestly. The educated criminal is far more to be feared than the ignorant one. He has rescources which give him a wider field to roam over, and, though he may not commit the grosser crimes, yet he may be guilty of those whose effects in a community are more widely, if not as deeply felt. The evils entailed by a Hudson or a Sadlier affect a larger number of individuals than does the murder of one chimney sweeper by another.

Whatever statistics taken from European countries may prove, it is very certain that *our* criminals generally spring from the ranks of the ignorant. Our records prove this, and they also prove that comparatively a small portion of them are natives of this country, where education is within the reach of all. If we look at the New England States, where so much attention has been given to the education of the people, we do not find that crime has been increased; on the contrary, the proportion of criminals to the number of the population has rather diminished. Between the system there pursued and that of the different parts of Europe there is a wide difference. In the one, moral instruction is blended with the mental, in the other it is too frequently ignored. So far, then, are we from believing that education, in its true sense, can produce an injurious effect, that we believe it one of the remedies for preventing much crime. Ignorance has always proved the parent of vice, and with the one we invariably find the other. The effect of of moral and mental training combined has been well illustrated by the fruits of the efforts made at *Five Points;* and if we will carry out a system of this kind, we will remove one great cause of the increase of crime. There are, of course, other measures to be adopted which are powerful adjuncts towards attaining the end we seek, but we may rely upon it that if we trust to these only we cannot succeed. We may, by compulsory measures, prevent and keep down much crime, but unless we attack the foundation—unless we drive away ignorance—we in reality only smother the fire; at the first opportunity the flames will burst forth.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Man Lost in a Corn Field not found until the fourth Day.—Great solicitude was created a short time since by the absence of our old friend Daniel S. Morrison, of Hot Spring county. He has a very remarkable field of corn, and walking down one evening to see what damage the coons were doing, he chanced to stroll too far from the fence, soon became lost and bewildered in the immense growth of corn. He wandered for three days, subsisting during that time on green corn. His negroes becoming alarmed about him commenced a diligent search, and found him on the fourth day. He was then busily engaged in rubbing two dry sticks together to make fire, the green raw corn having produced an unpleasant sensation in his stomach. He thinks he would have found his way out the third day, but he got into a patch of Black Republican beans, and then gave up.
Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette of September 8th.

The Irishman's Definition of the word Mystery.—"I say, Murphy, what's the maning of mystery? Faith, I was rading the paper, and it said 'twas a mystery how it was done."

"Well," said Murphy, "Pat I'll teach ye. Ye see, whin I lived with me father, a little gossoon, they give a parthy; and me mouther wint to marked to buy somethin for the parthy to ate, and among a lot of things, she boat a half a barrel of pork, ye see. Well, she put it down in the cellar, bless her sowl, for safe kaping, till the parthy come on, do ye see. Well. When the parthy come on, me mother sint me down cellar to get some of the pork, do you see; well, I wint down to the barrel and opened it, and fished about, but divil a bit of pork could I find; so I looked around about the barrel to see where the pork was, and found a rat hole in the bottom of the barrel, where the pork had all run out and left the brine standing, do ye see."

"Hould on Murphy! hould on! wait a bit: now tell me how could all the pork git out ov the barrel, and lave the brine standing?"

"Well, Pat," said Murphy, "that's what I'd like to know meself, do ye see; there's the mystery."—*Mobile Mercury.*

A Contented Man.—"A charming house and grounds, you have," said a gentleman, calling upon his friend in the country, "but I believe you have only got them for your life." "True," was the reply, "but I did not calculate upon wanting them much longer."

UTILITARIANISM.

Extract from Mr. Everett's St. Louis Academic Oration.

"There is an impression, I grant, perhaps a growing impression, on the part of a considerable portion of the community, that some at least of the studies pursued at our colleges and universities, as at present constituted, are scholastic, antiquated, and abstract—tending at best to the acquisition of learning which is rather curious than useful, and not adapted to qualify men for the actual duties of life.

"Before inquiring whether this impression is well-founded, or attempting to meet the reproach which is implied in it, let me say a few words, if I dare do so in this ultilitarian age, for the noble inutility of generous studies; rather let me call it for the ineffable beauty, dignity, loveliness, and priceless worth of the meditations and exercises of the thoughtful, well-instructed mind, soaring on the wings of its conscious—nay, better, of its unconscious—powers and susceptibilities, far above the region of utilitarian appliances, to the highest heaven of thought, imagination, and taste. I am not so preposterous as to disparage utility, properly understood and pursued; but it is, in its ordinary acceptation, the handmaid of imperfection and frailty, and carries with it a greasy feel of selfishness, a brassy taste of self. It implies wants to be relieved and defects to be supplied; hunger to be fed, nakedness to be clothed, and sheltered, and warmed; and the dependent weakness of a feeble and suffering nature to be armed against the thousand ills that flesh is heir to. And so with immense toil—evil at once and remedy—intense labor to obviate the necessity of laboring—incessant care to gain relief from care—a killing strain upon the faculties to procure repose of mind—it plies the axe in the primeval forest, ploughs, and plants, and reaps the fields, bridges the river, navigates the ocean, unlocks the gates of mountain chains, explores with groaning enginery the Tartarean depth of mines; drags up spouting Leviathans from the abyss; lifts from the earth, to warm and light our dwellings, great black clods, into which the forests of an elder world have been crushed and condensed; imprisons the mutinous force of steam in iron cells there to work the bidding of its master; turns brawling rivers upon the wheels of industry; smelts the ore; poises the trip-hammer; forges the anchor; tempers the watch-spring; tips the gold pen with a spark of iridium; touches the needle with magnetic life; stamps thought upon paper; delineates the human face by the solar ray; packs up the ship's longitude in a watch-case; balances the steerage of tall navies on the gimballs of the compass-box; and transmits intelligence by the electric spark from continent to continent beneath the ocean's bed. All this is the work of mind, indeed; but of mind dealing with material forces and elements to supply the wants and avert the sufferings of our physical nature—often, in the individual case, at the cost of greater hardships than it relieves. Man prays to Heaven for his daily bread. Heaven showers down no manna upon the waste, but teaches, through the inventive faculties, those bread-giving arts, and clothes the land with plenty.

"But, oh, my friends, there is that in the capacities of our minds which is more than useful, and which deals with higher elements than those of material well-being. It is not appointed to man to live by bread alone, and—

"'The thirst that from the soul doth spring
"Demands a drink divine.'

"There are facts in this great and wondrous universe which it is delightful to trace, though we cannot as yet discern their relations to the service of man. There are truths and groups of truths which seem to bind all creation—the flower of the field, the stars of the sky, and the marvellous frame of man in bonds of strange analogy—of which it lifts the soul from earth to heaven to catch a glimpse, as of a golden thread woven in the great loom of Providence through the mystic tissue of the universe. Immeasurably above all the delights of sense is the serene rapture of meditation, the calm ecstasy of pure thought, sounding the depths of its own consciousness, and ruling all else which is subject to man, in the heaven above and the earth beneath with the sovereign mastery of mind. Unspeakable are the attractions of patient enthusiastic science now following the traces of creative wisdom along the minutest fibres of microscope life, and now clinging to the folds of the streaming robe of Omnipotence as it floats over the transcendant galaxies of the highest heavens. Calm and pure the satisfactions of the scholar who, aloof from the competitions and the prizes, the mean jealousies, the hollow pretences, the brutal villifyings, the base intrigues, the measureless corruptions of public life, holds converse in his inoffensive seclusion with the unenvious wise and gifted of every country and every age. Exquisite the enjoyments of a refined taste, keenly alive to the beauties of sight and sound; to the fair creations which rival nature on the glowing canvass, or which start from the quarried marble, clothed with form and grace beneath the sculptor's hand. Sweet the entrancement of music, as it breathes in vocal melodies from tuneful lips; or cries with almost human pathos from the chorded viol; or stirs the blood in the inmost chambers of the heart with the voice of the crashing trumpet; or rises, and swells, and rolls, soft or loud, in full diapason along the quivering arches of some grand cathedral, heaving and mounting in one overflowing tide of harmony from all the full-mouthed stops of the pealing organ far up to the resounding dome, and bathing in rich floods of music the resplendent forms of saints and martyrs, whose purple robes and golden halos blaze from the storied windows on high. And nobler, purer, higher than the inarticulate voice of chord, or reed or flute, or sounding key, the articulate voices of Poetry; the music of the genius, the fancy, the heart; the nearest approach of the human faculties to raptures more than human; the earthly transfiguration of wisdom into prophecy, of genius into inspiration, of nature into the supernatural, of the letter which killeth into the spirit which maketh alive; the brightest vision which mortal eye can catch of harmonies and relations beyond the pale of sense; the noblest conquest of humanity over time and fortune, mysterious quintessence of our intellectual being; the golden casket in which memory locks up her choicest treasures; the eternal column on which fame records her brightest and dearest names."

A Parallel.—Of the great loss of life on the Central America, the Philadelphia Press says: "The only parallel within our memory is that of the Amphitrite, lost off the coast of France over twenty-five years ago, with about eight hundred convicts on board, who perished in a sudden squall, the greater part of them being hand-cuffed and linked two-and-two with fetters, and unable to make any effort to save themselves."

Early Rising.—An English philosopher says he never knew a man to rise to eminence who lay in bed of a morning; and Dr. Franklin says: "He who rises late, may trot all day, but never overtake his business." Nevertheless, the Boston *Post* "does not believe that every man seen running around the streets, at day-break every morning, will rise to eminence," or be successful in business.

Mrs. Partington says there must be some sort of kin between poets and pullets, for they are always chanting their lays.

CAPTAIN MOLLY.

From "Captain Molly;" the Story of a Brave Woman.

It was a very warm and sultry morning in the last of June. The inhabitants of Monmouth were all astir with the knowledge that the two armies were in their midst, and by their motions sustaining the probability that a general action was about to be hazarded. The British army, now commanded by Sir Henry Clinton, had assumed one of the strongest situations. Upon the high grounds about Monmouth Court House they lay, their right flank on the border of a small wood, the left guarded by a deeper one and the rear running towards a morass.

The American army was disposed by General Washington in such an adjacent position as to be able to harass the enemy in the rear, and take advantage of their first movement. The other generals, Lafayette, Greene, Wayne, Stewart, and Scott, were directed to hold their troops in readiness to support the front.

Early in the morning, notice was given that the van of the enemy was in motion. General Lee immediately prepared to make an attack upon them, and he was soon joined by Generals Dickenson and Morgan with their spirited troops.

In full view of the house of Hollis and Molly, this action commenced. Hollis put on his military suit at once. The spirit which animated every true American was newly aroused at this spectacle, and he was impatient to mingle in the strife.

"Will you go, Hollis?" asked Molly, anxiously.

"Yes, dearest. Can I remain here tamely and not offer my assistance in the defence of my country? I shall be only a private, but there will be work enough for me to do."

"Remember the fate of your father," faltered Molly.

"I thought you were brave, my own wife," said Hollis, with a smile of affectionate pride.

"Battle scenes have not lost their charms for me yet, though I confess to unusual misgivings this morning," replied Molly.

"I shall return at night, darling, it may be with new glory attached to the honorable name which my father has transmitted to me. I must fight those red-coats, Molly. God bless you, and good-bye for the present," returned Hollis, bringing her to his heart with a parting caress.

"A blessing go with you, my husband," said Molly, as Hollis sped rapidly from the door.

The enemy advanced so near Molly's house, that she could plainly distinguish their motions.

"Oh that I were a man!" she exclaimed, "I would give those British tyrants free doses of death. To think of their approach to our very doors! Of their burning the beautiful homes of some of our neighbors because they would not turn traitors!"

She soon discovered Hollis engaged in the duty of cannonier, and she watched his motions with the deepest interest. As the morning deepened into day, the weather became intensely warm; not a leaf of the trees moved, and the sun poured down such volumes of heat, the earth seemed brazen and parched to a painful endurance.

"Hollis will suffer with thirst!" Molly bethought herself; "I will go and carry him a pitcher of water from the cold spring."

She hastily communicated her intention to Mrs. Rogers, the house-keeper, and threw on her hat.

"I would advise you," remonstrated Mrs. Rogers, "to keep within the house to-day. The Britishers will kill you, like as any way, if you go out there."

"I shall go," replied Molly. "How good the water will taste to him, when he is struggling so hard in this heat!"

Her glance now fell upon Hollis again; his hair was thrown back from his forehead, he had cast aside his coat, and he was loading and discharging the cannon with an admirable coolness, while the balls of the enemy whizzed about his head. Molly was strongly impressed by the picture; he had never looked so glorious to her before, save when he was about to sacrifice his life at the pine tree, the central object of savage ire. She could not be restrained longer. Skipping away to the cold spring, a few yards distant, she filled her pitcher, and remembering Hollis' liking for spearmint, paused a moment to break off a few leaves of the rich bed, fringing the bank at her feet. These she settled in the pitcher, as she ran up to Hollis. He received her offering gladly, blessing her for the thought in a low voice, and drank the whole before he resumed his duty.

Molly ran away again, regardless of the many eyes which had been attracted by the strange sight of her white muslin dress amid the bloody strife. She returned to her post of watching with a breathless anxiety, for the battle waged closer and fiercer. Unconsciously she would break forth into words of encouragement for her favorite generals, as she distinguished their uniform, or the noble horses which they rode, falling dead beneath them.

Once more she ventured out to carry water to Hollis, for he nobly and unremittingly worked on in the very face of the foe. She had refilled her pitcher, when turning, she saw Hollis fall to the ground. With a blanched cheek and with a terrible foreboding rushing over her heart, she lost no time in reaching the spot.

Alas! he was dead! A shot of the enemy had killed him instantly.

"Take that cannon away," said General Wayne, to one of the soldiers; "we cannot fill the post by as brave a man as has been killed."

"No," returned Molly, looking upon the General with a face like death, yet calm in its inspiration of bravery heightened to heroism; "the cannon shall not be removed for the want of some one to serve it; since my brave husband is no more, I will use my utmost exertions to avenge his death."

Molly was now fairly aroused. She loaded and discharged the cannon, while the officers beheld her with undisguised admiration.

"There!" she exclaimed after the first fire; "take that, ye remorseless Englishmen, and wait for the next."

Again and again she discharged the cannon, dealing death and destruction at every shot.

"Whom have we here?" inquired General Washington, attracted to the spot by the singular spectacle.

"An angel of the hosts of Michael. The powers of hell would drop before her!" replied Gen. Wayne.

Molly now determined on a *coup de maitre.* Accordingly, she reloaded the cannon with double the ordinary quota; then charged. A terrible crash succeeded. Molly was thrown into the air several feet, then she fell to the ground with violence. Three British soldiers were killed, and an officer of high rank was apparently mortally wounded. Many who stood by were thrown down, and general confusion prevailed.

This last discharge had broken the cannon into fragments!

For a few minutes Molly was insensible, but she soon rallied and rose with a steady eye. The soldiers loudly applauded her, notwithstanding which she immediately withdrew to her home, followed by two soldiers with the body of her husband.

On the following morning, Molly was surprised by a visit from Generals Washington, Wayne, and Lafayette, who had witnessed her brave conduct at the late battle-ground. Molly retained her self-command.

"Our army, madam, being about to leave Monmouth, we took this early opportunity to express to you our entire approval of your action of yesterday," said General Washington.

"Sir," replied Molly, "I only wished to serve my country; the death of my husband made me almost frantic."

"You merit a coat of arms like our Joan of Arc," observed Lafayette; "hers contained two golden lilies, and a sword pointing upward, bearing a crown."

"I should prefer eagles in place of the lilies," said Molly.

"You shall have an epaulette for your coat of arms," said General Washington, rising in his accustomed dignity of manner; "I here confer upon you the rank of Captain, as a testimonial of my regard for your services."

The other Generals arose, and crossing their arms upon their breasts, beheld the scene with a smile of gratification.

"Many thanks, General," said Molly; the tears rushing to her eyes; "but would that my husband had been spared to have received this honor instead of myself."

"I trust that you will come to a glorious end," ——remarked Lafeyette, "unlike the Maid of Orleans, who was burned at the stake."

"I have come to that already," returned Molly; "at least I have been taken prisoner by the Indians, and confined to a tree, where I should have been burned alive, had not he who afterwards was my husband, nobly offered his life for mine."

"Are you indeed that young girl who figured so conspicuously at the murder of Miss McCrea?" inquired General Wayne.

Molly bowed.

"Brave Madame!" exclaimed Lafayette; "before we leave, permit me to salute you after the custom of my country, when we would honor noble ladies like yourself."

A blush suddenly overspread Molly's cheek, as the chivalrous general imprinted a kiss upon her brow. A few calm, earnest words, like a benediction, General Washington added to Molly, and the distinguished visiters took their departure.

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed Mrs. Rogers, who had partially witnessed this scene; "you are now really a captain! This is the most wonderful thing I ever heard of in all my life."

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail.* All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.
Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
IN NORTH CAROLINA,
IS NOW BEING OPENED AT
BALDWIN'S CITY CLOTHING-STORE,
38 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GENTLEMEN visiting Wilmington will do well to call, select their Fall and Winter Clothing, and leave their measures at this house.

They will also find the most complete Stock of UNDER-GARMENTS kept in any Establishment. Also GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, an endless variety. All the new styles Scarfs, Ties, Cravats; Gauntlets, Fur, Buck, Cloth, &c., every size; and over 50 doz. assorted sizes and qualities of Lined Kid Gloves, Castor do., Lamb Skin, Dog Tan'd, Fancy "Capes," &c.

SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS—a large variety.

SOLE LEATHER and IRON FRAME TRUNKS and VALICES. Also, Ladies Trunks and Hat Cases, new French styles, peculiarly arranged for their use.

The celebrated "YOKE SEAM" SHIRT is sold only at this House, and is acknowledged to be the best fitting garment worn. All the new patterns of Bosoms, &c. at this House; and Collars of every known shape.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING SHAWLS AND BLANKETS—a most attractive assortment.

YOUTH'S CLOTHING—a great variety: Frock Coats, Dress Raglans, new style Vests, Pants, Round Jackets, &c. Parents can save time, trouble and money, by selecting an outfit for their sons.

Fifty Cases of above goods, all best quality and workmanship, now opening from direct importation; and every article of Ready-made Clothing our own superior workmanship and stylish cut.

We have the largest Establishment in the State, and can offer greater facilities to the purchaser than smaller houses.

A call is respectfully solicited at Baldwin's "CITY CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE."
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 11. 42-3t*i

ROUND PINE LAND.

WE offer for sale 2000 ACRES round Pine Turpentine Land 17 miles from Fayetteville, between the Western and Centre Plank Roads—the Morganton Road running through the same. A bargain will be sold in these lands. For particulars apply to Mr. Charles Monroe near the land or to the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept'r 20. 45-6w
Carolinian copy.

PURE LIQUORS, &c.
FOR MEDICAL USE!

10 CASKS BYASS LONDON PORTER, (Pints and Quarts,) direct from Importers and Warranted Genuine.

Also, Golden Sherry, Port, Madeira and Claret Wines; French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Scheidam Schnapps. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Sept. 5. 40-1mi

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of Country Merchants to his large and select stock of

DRUGS,
Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,
Which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Cor. Market Square.
Aug. 29. 38-itf

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-1tf NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 23.—The steamship Canada arrived at her wharf to-day.

Cyrus W. Field controverts in the *Times* the statement of that journal that the Atlantic cable is injured so as to be unavailing for the Indian telegraph, and says that it has been proved to be as good as when first shipped.

The *Times* says that from eighty to a hundred millions of American stocks are held in London, and suggests the formation in that city of a Committee of American stockholders to protect foreign stocks from injuries caused by the machinations of speculators in America.

A London Attorney named Dean has absconded in debt £150,000 sterling, including forgeries on a gigantic scale.

Doctor Livingston attended a meeting in Manchester of the cotton supply Association, explaining the commercial resources of Africa, and said that it was well adapted to the cultivation of sugar and cotton.

Letters from the Lady Franklin expedition in Paul's River, Greenland, state that the ship progresses beyond expectation.

The submarine telegraph between Europe and Africa, was successfully laid on the 9th.

Commercial.—Cotton advanced ¼ on Americans, ⅛ a ¼ on others. Sales for the week 57,000. Speculators 28,000. Exporters 4,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.

All Hopes for the Safety of Captain Herndon and others of the Ship "Central America" Abandoned.—The schooner "El Dorado" from Galveston, has arrived.

Her officers report that at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 12th, the schooner passed within one hundred feet of the ill-fated "Central America," and laid by until 9 o'clock the next morning, Sunday. Then ran down to the spot, but saw nothing of the steamer or any of her passengers. The vessel then cruised about for two hours longer but observed nothing. She saw two other vessels lying by, one of which was the barque "Saxony."

[This extinguishes the last remaining hope entertained for the safety of Captain Herndon and others.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.

Financial Troubles.—The Chicago and Fox River du Lac Railroad Company has made an assignment of its effects.

Pease & Brooks, paper manufacturers, have failed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

Movements of the President.—The President has gone to Lancaster for a few days.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

Worms! Worms!! Worms!!! Where? Everywhere. In our meat and in our drink; crawling around us and hanging over us; like the frogs of Egypt, in our bed chamber and upon our beds; in our ovens and our "kneading troughs;" in our food, baked in our apples; cut up in our peaches and preserved in our plums; squirming among our currants and gooseberries; enveloping with their gauzy nests the choicest of our cherries; folded up in our coats, ironed down in our waistcoats, and weaving their webs in our hats.

Whence come these worms? Year by year they are increasing, the scourge of the country as well as the city; we have a visitation which is becoming a matter of course. The disgusting creatures hang in festoons in every street, suddenly slapping into your face as you walk, or catching gracefully upon your dress, and measuring it by inches, with all the precision of a tailor. The parks are absolutely untenable; indeed, the worm season is becoming as much an institution as the peach season, and is much less precarious.

In the country the great increase of worms is ascribed to the prevalence of other "worms of the dust" in the shape of idle young men with guns on their shoulders, whose master

"—— finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do"

in the wanton destruction of the birds, whose duty and pleasure it is to wage war upon the worms and destroy them. They have made sad havoc among these friends of the farmer, who finds that worms go up as birds go down.

In the city, of course, there is no such cause; here their prevalence is merely owing to their natural increase and their entire protection. Who would believe that the evil has a very simple remedy if we only would take the trouble to use it? But, as the remedy is not to be applied at the season when the nuisance is worst, it reminds one of the story of the hole in the thatch, which in wet weather could not be mended and in dry weather did not need it. The time for taking precautions is in the autumn, before the first frosts; and then the worms are out of sight, out of mind.

Soon after the first frosts, and also in the spring, a small wingless bug creeps out of the ground and up the body of the tree, usually very early in the morning. This bug deposits the eggs in the branches, where they lie quietly until the heats of the next summer bring them to maturity.

The remedy lies in preventing the ascent of the destroyers by arresting their progress. The best means has been found to be a band of lead or tin put round the tree and made circular, so as to form at the bottom a trough filled with fish oil, and the top rounded and projecting over to keep out the rain. This is put round the tree just below the first branches, and not tight enough to prevent the growth of the tree, the space between being tightly filled in with coarse hay, with the ends downward and cut square, so as to arrest the progress of the bug.

Some trees have been considered secure, but as the worms increase they learn to love even those they were supposed to eschew; or perhaps the mother bug made a mistake and barked up the wrong tree, while the children, in the home she had provided for them, were too wise to quarrel with their own bread and butter, even in the shape of ailanthus leaves, which we have seen as badly eaten as any other.

Any one who has seen the beautiful elms of New Haven can imagine the state of that "City of Elms" when the trees were the abode of these canker-worms, and when they were spinning down in myriads. It was a scourge; one had to perform a quarantine before entering a house, while the porch of the church was a scene of neighborly kindness, and "excuse me, a worm," was the ordinary salutation. Another evil was the injury done to the trees by the effort to put forth a second crop of leaves; so the very extent of the mischief led the people to study the habits of the creatures and devise a remedy. That indicated above was found the best. Every tree is now protected by its *chevaux-de-frise* against all invasion, as ours wouldbe if we were wise enough to profit by the experience of our neighbors, and to remember that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Now is the time.—*N. Y. Post.*

Cheap Corn.—South of Springfield, Ill., on the railroads, some of the farmers are offering their corn at fifteen cents per bushel in the field; others at five dollars per acre. The indications are, unless the frost sets in early, that the corn crops will be enormously large.

Coinage of New Cents.—Within the past three months 8,600,000 new cents have been issued from the mint in Philadelphia, weighing forty-three tons.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1857.

COME TO THE FAIR!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of November next.

No pains will be spared on the part of the Executive Committee to make this Fair meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The importance of such an institution for advancing the interests of the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Manufacturer, cannot be doubted. It has for its object the creation of an honest and laudable spirit of emulation among them, by increasing their zeal to excel in their various departments. The spirit of the age is improvement and progress, and it is the interest of all to keep pace with that spirit. One important step in accomplishing that object is to build up and sustain exhibitions of industry and enterprise, where all may meet together, view each others' works, compare notes, increase in knowledge, and take fresh courage in their respective pursuits.

An institution having such objects in view cannot fail to meet the approbation and support of all. Our object is to build up an institution for the exhibition of North Carolina Stock, North Carolina Produce, and North Carolina Manufactures. May we not call upon this and the adjoining Counties to come and unite with us in competing for the premiums? Come one, come all—bring every thing you've got, and if you haven't got any thing, borrow something from your neighbor, and we promise to do every thing in our power to make the occasion one of interest, profit and pleasure to every one.

We trust our citizens generally will exert themselves to see that the various departments are well filled.

We look to the Ladies to fill Floral Hall. They have always performed this part well, and as the time is rapidly approaching, we hope they will ready again to prove that those who look to them in a good cause *never look in vain.*

We invite the surrounding Counties to come and compete with us for the premiums, with the assurance that we will do all in our power to give entire satisfaction to all.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sept. 25, 1857.

Argus and Carolinian copy.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The contract for grading the track of the Western Railroad within the corporate limits of this town has been awarded to Mr Wm. Fooshee, who will commence work during the present week.

RAIL ROAD FROM HIGH POINT TO VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Salem Press that the amount requisite to secure the charter of the "Salem and Germanton rail road company," has been subscribed, and the requisite per cent. paid in; that a meeting of the stockholders has been held, and the following gentlemen chosen Directors, viz: L. Banner (Chairman) and R. Gray, of Forsyth, Jos. Holderby, Col. I. S. Gibson, R. D. Gilling, Robert Matthews and Wilson Fulton, of Stokes, and Samuel W. Dewey, of Campbell county, Va. Col. I. S. Gibson has been elected Treasurer, and Col. J. W. Alspaugh Secretary.

The books of subscription still remain open.

The road is intended to form a part of the line from High Point to the Virginia line and thence to Lynchburg. At a meeting of the friends of this extended line, held in Winston, R. L. Patterson, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st, That this Convention is fully alive and alive to the importance of building the Rail Road, chartered by the late Legislature, from High Point to the Virginia line.

Resolved 2d, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the road can only be built when there is positive certainty that it will be carried through to Lynchburg, in Virginia.

Resolved 3d, That as it may yet be doubtful whether the Virginia Legislature will charter a corresponding road meeting the Salem and Germanton Road upon the North Carolina and Virginia line, it is deemed most advisable to await the action of that Legislature, before going energetically to work to procure the requisite amount of subscriptions to build the Road.

Should our Coal Fields road be extended to High Point, as is the desire and expectation of many, the importance of the road thence to Virginia will be perceived at once. That our road will be extended to the N. C. road, either at High Point or some other place on that road, we regard as a matter of certainty, the only question being one of time.

MONUMENT TO GEN. GREENE.—A large number of the citizens of Guilford met at Greensborough on the 18th inst., for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the erection of a Monument on the Guilford Battle-Ground, in memory of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Speeches were made, in response to calls, by Gov. Morehead, Hon. J. T. Morehead, W. L. Scott and D. F. Caldwell, Esqs. The following resolutions proposed by Gov. Morehead were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is due General Nathaniel Greene that a Monument be erected to his memory upon the plains of Guilford.

Resolved, That it becomes the National Legislature to erect that Monument.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature of North Carolina to erect said Monument, if the National Legislature declines.

Resolved, That if the National and State Legislatures decline, the people of Guilford *will* erect this Monument.

A committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution for the "Greene Monument Association," which the meeting resolved to organize for the purpose of carrying out the above resolutions.

We think it scarcely likely that the National Legislature will comply with the desires of the people of Guilford. Our own Legislature erects small Monuments only. The work will fall upon the people of Guilford; but they will find no difficulty in obtaining co-operation in other sections of the State.

MONEY TROUBLES AT THE NORTH.—At Philadelphia, the well known and extensive dry goods house of Caleb Cope & Co., has failed. Liabilities stated at $700,000, and assets said to be double that amount. John Farnum & Co., and Hacker, Lee & Co., domestic goods houses. Patterson & Sons, produce commission merchants.

At Boston, Emmons, Danforth & Scudder, wholesale grocers, for $500,000.

The demand for money in Boston continues brisk, both at the banks and in the discount market. The former institutions are very generally doing all they safely can, but the inquiry is far in excess of their limits. The amount of paper discounted by the Merchants Bank alone in one day reached $350,000.

There was considerable excitement in the street on Friday, growing out of a rumor unfavorable to the Boylston Bank, which, however, was entirely false. A "run" was nevertheless made upon the Bank, which met every demand up to the hour of closing. Among those who were urgent in obtaining specie for their bills was a large number of laboring men and servant girls.

The Western Bank, (private) at Lockport, N. Y. has closed its doors.

The Montour Iron Company have determined to pay off their laborers and close their rolling mills. This will throw out of employment 2,000 men, and with their families, at least 6,000 people. The concern was largely engaged in making railroad iron.

The Hartford (Ct.) County Bank has closed; but it is said that bill-holders will sustain no loss. Ditto of the Hancock Bank of Bangor, Maine.

Platner & Smith, large paper manufacturers in Massachusetts, and Persse & Brooks, engaged in the same business at Chicago, have failed.

The Bank of Elgin, Illinois, Central Bank, Indianapolis, Ind., and Rock River Bank, Beloit, Wisconsin, have failed.

WORSE AND WORSE.—The financial troubles have resulted disastrously in an unexpected suspension of the banks in Philadelphia, the oldest and most respectable institutions leading the way. It took place on Friday, as the following telegraphic accounts relate:—

SUSPENSION OF PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25th.—The Bank of Pennsylvania suspended payment this morning.

The Girard Bank refuses depositors' checks till one in the afternoon.

Heavy runs are being made on the City bank and others. The greatest alarm is prevailing, and business is almost suspended.

Second Despatch—3 P. M.

The Girard bank is only redeeming fives and tens, refusing large notes and checks. The commercial bank and others have adopted the same course. Excitement intense. The Bank of Pennsylvania has state funds, and the Girard, City funds.

Later.—The President of the Bank of Pennsylvania says that the suspension was caused by the action of other banks against it, and the recent failures of dry goods merchants. He also states that it is only temporary, as the capital is untouched.

There is a heavy run at all the counters by depositors and note holders.

Latest.—Temporary Suspension.—A general conference of the presidents of all the banks, was held this afternoon; and after carefully canvassing all the circumstances of the present pressure, and their resources, they resolved on a temporary suspension of specie payments on checks, and also on bills exceeding ten dollars. The arrangement goes into effect to-morrow.

There was a heavy run on the banks to-day, but the Girard and some others shielded themselves in the manner above indicated.

The public should discredit all accounts of a total failure, as it is known that highly exaggerated statements have been sent abroad under the influence of a momentary excitement.

The N. Y. Independent, which has long been in the habit of giving a weekly list of failures in all parts of the country, (as reported to the Mercantile Agencies in that city,) contains a list for the last week of 110 failures, suspensions, &c.,—by far the longest list we have ever seen in that paper. They are mainly in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and different parts of the States in which those cities are located, with some here and there in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, &c. There are scarcely any in the South, and not one in North Carolina.

MORE FILLIBUSTERISM.—The U. S. District Attorney for New York has issued instructions to the Marshal to be on the watch for, and to suppress, a new expedition against Nicaragua, which he has reason to believe is in course of organization in that city.

It is reported and believed that four such illegal expeditions are on foot—three for the invasion of Nicaragua, to start from New York, Mobile, and New Orleans; and one to be organized in Texas for the invasion and seizure of a part of the Mexican territory, supposed to be the State of Tamaulipas.

The failure of the former invasion of Nicaragua, and the sufferings of the adventurers who engaged in it, should be a warning to all others against such a desperate enterprise.

TIGHT TIMES.—The times in Philadelphia are said to be very tight indeed, and the banks as close as wax. One of the banks in that city, it is reported in the Northern papers, became so costive that a customer, a little irritated at the picayune policy, drew a note for *five dollars* at thirty days, covered it down the back with first class endorsements from his fellow sufferers, pinned to it a ten dollar bill of the same bank, as collateral, and then offered it for discount, with what success is not stated.

PUBLIC LANDS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, 4,142,744 acres were sold; and $3,471,494 paid into the Treasury as net proceeds. Of course the locations by land warrants are not included in this statement.

BLUNDERED ON THE TRUTH.—The types in their blunders sometimes blunder on the truth. A newspaper article appeared a few days ago, in which, speaking of a Mr. Perrin and Gov. R. J. Walker, it was said that the former left the latter scamp at Lawrence. It was intended to say that Perrin had left the latter's camp at Lawrence.

BAD MEMORIES.—Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, in his late Senatorial Manifesto, takes great credit to himself for having successfully resisted an attempt by Mr. Trist and General Scott to purchase a peace from Mexico and disgrace their own country in the eyes of the world. He appeals to his brother officers to sustain him in his statements. Yet the first and only response, that of Gen. Hitchcock, emphatically states, that so far from resisting the proposed measure Gen. Pillow was its most earnest and eloquent advocate in the council of officers!

General Pillow's memory is sadly defective. But he may console himself with the reflection that he should be excused for forgetting what were his views ten years ago, when his great Chief, Mr. Buchanan, manifests entire obliviousness of *his* views only 18 months ago. The latter, in accepting his nomination for the presidency, said:

"This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a *territory, like those of a state, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.*

The Nebraska Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government, declaring it to be "*the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state,* nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. *Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the territories?* This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that, after a territory shall have entered the Union and become a state, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure."

In his letter to the New Haven memorialists the same Mr. Buchanan says:

"Slavery existed *at that period, and still exists in Kansas under the constitution of the United States.* This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. *How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery.* If a confederation of sovereign states acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common constitution."

"THE EYES OF THE WORLD UPON US."—We are always in a crisis in this country. No election, whether it be for President or for Constable, occurs, but the salvation of the country is dependent upon its result, and the hopes of man are trembling in the balance which weighs the merits or demerits of Jones or Smith. Mr. Geo. R. Calhoun, a very respectable gentlemen chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas Territory, is at present troubled with a great deal of anxiety as to the result of its deliberations. The settlement of the difficulties disturbing that barbarous region, he says in his opening speech, involve the destinies of the United States and will definitively settle the question of Union or Disunion.

Mr. Calhoun, it appears to us, is laboring under a slight misapprehension. The people, North and South, are pretty well convinced that Kansas is an entire humbug. And the people of the South, more particularly, have concluded that they are its victims. Like sensible people, knowing that they have been taken in with their eyes open to previous takings-in of similar character, they admit it and submit to it with as good a grace as possible, and hold themselves ready to be humbugged over again in the same way, and at the first opportunity. Indeed a fresh operation of the kind is going on now. Satisfied that Kansas is to be a free State, and that it has been made so by Gov. Walker's intrigues, the whole South will be kept firm in its allegiance to Democracy and to the Administration by the glorious and gallant defence of Southern Rights made by the Southern Democracy in abusing poor Walker and praising the President who made him Governor and keeps him so.

BUCHANAN AND WALKER.—The New Orleans True Delta says that Hon. Jeff. Davis made a speech in Mississippi, a few days ago, in which he avowed himself, "brimfull of undoubting, unquestioning faith in President Buchanan, but inexorably, unappeasably, unmollifyingly hostile to Gov. Robert J. Walker." And this is the boasted Southern chivalry! That poor, broken-down, political hack, Gov. Walker, is made the mark for the shafts of all our Southern champions, whilst the President who placed Walker in power, who keeps him in power, who sustains his action, not only escapes without attack, but is the object of constant laudation.

MORE SIRUP.—George Luther, Esq., of Moore County, has sent us a specimen of his manufacture, which is of excellent quality. Mr. Luther writes us that he has made some ten gallons this year, and next year expects to make a larger quantity of better quality even than that which he sends us. He is satisfied by his experiment that every family can make with very little trouble, and with an outlay of $3 only for a mill, sufficient for its use during the year.

A SHABBY BUSINESS.—The Washington Union, the organ of the United States Government, has had the bad taste, we are sorry to see, to commence a war upon Baltimore, because Baltimore does not choose to vote the Democratic ticket. The Democratic papers throughout the country quite generally follow the Union's bad example. There is a good deal of rowdyism in Baltimore, it is true, but so is there in all of our large cities; in many of them far more than in Baltimore.

GREAT GRAIN MARKET.—The receipts of wheat at Chicago amounted last week to 651,854 bushels. The total receipts of all kinds of grain for the season thus far, at Chicago, have been 10,978,695 bushels. Large warehouses, capable of holding 600,000 to 700,000 bushels, each, are built along the river with steam elevators, by means of which the grain laden cars are enabled to dump their freight in the warehouses.

PENSION AGENT.—Andrew J. O'Hanlon Esq. has been appointed Pension Agent at this place.

It is ascertained that 173 of the passengers and crew of the Central America have been saved.

STATE STOCKS.—We note sales of North Carolina sixes in New York at 92. Virginia sixes 86¾. Missouri 69. Tennessee 75.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—Messrs. Henry O'Reilly, John J. Speed, and John Butterford have associated themselves for the purpose of effecting telegraphic communication between some point on the Mississippi and the Pacific. These persons have been for years successfully engaged in the business, and they expect to complete their present plan in the course of the next year.

AMAZONS.—One of our exchanges received yesterday contains accounts of two cases of women cowhiding men. One occurred at Strattansville, Ohio, and the other at Columbus in the same State.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

Failure of an Extensive Firm.—Messrs. Bangs & Brother, the well known extensive book auctioneers, of this city, have failed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

Failure of the Medina (N. Y.) Bank.—The Bank of Medina, Orleans county, N. Y., is reported failed.

Hard Times in Prospect.—A prominent New York Daily asserts that by the first or middle of next December, at least one hundred thousand persons in the city of New York will be out of employment and nearly out of means.

Western papers announce the failure of the Bank of the Capital at Indianapolis; the reason stated being the impossibility of collecting money due to the concern. The Central Bank of Indiana has also suspended. It is stated that the banks have arranged with the Ohio Trust Company by taking bonds and mortgages for their balances, about $800,000.

Western Speculation.—It is said that two firms in Washington City have invested $400,000 in the new city of St. Croix, Wisconsin, alone. Who wonders that there is a pressure? And what a tumbling there will be in Western lots when the holders have to "let go."

New cotton begins to arrive at all the usual receiving points in the South, and commands ready sale at an average of sixteen cents a pound. This is hard for England. While one of her best markets for manufactured goods is cut off by war, she is obliged to pay a double price for the raw material. It is not so bad for the United States, however. The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, once said, "Give us six cents a pound for our cotton and we will grow rich."

Low Price for Wheat.—We learn that three cargoes of wheat, about 30,000 bushels, were sold in Joliet, Illinois, on the 12th, at the low price of 40 cents per bushel. This is a great sacrifice, but the reason of the low sale was that the farmers of the vicinity clubbed together to ship their own wheat, got it to Joliet, and were forced to sell at 40 cents. Wheat in this city on Saturday was 70 a 73 cents, with very light sales.

Milwaukie American, September 14.

Raising the Central America.—The N. York *Post* says it is reported that negotiations are going on between the Boston Submarine Armor Company and the underwriters of the *Central America*, to raise her hull, which is supposed to lie in about 28 fathoms water. The specie in her alone would furnish ample inducement for the experiment, if her position can be accurately fixed, and that it can is probable, from the fact that Capt. Herndon was reported to have given her position to the vessel which refused to come to his relief. Should the work be undertaken promptly, there is thought to be a reasonable chance of success.

A Lucky Individual.—A gentleman named Jacobs, who arrived in Boston on Monday, from Havana, states, that when in the latter city he applied to the officers of the lost steamer Central America for a passage to New York, but was refused on the ground that the steamer was full. This obliged him to take another, and, as the result proved, a safer conveyance.

Emigration.—We are sorry to see the "tide of emigration" from this State, on the increase. A few weeks since three families, from this section, and some young men—in all about 30 persons, started for the West, and fell in company about 18 miles from here, with more movers, and encamped together to the number of 50 persons in all.

A gentleman informed us that he met about 100 wagons between Wythville, Va. and this place, all apparently bound for the West.

Salem Press.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. FRED. D. POISSON, to Miss LUCY ANNA, daughter of Dr. F. J. Cutlar.

Also, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Mr. HENRY McDONALD, of Fayetteville, to Miss MARGARET E. M. McDUFFIE, of Wilmington.

DIED,

In this county, on the 17th inst., after a lingering illness of three years, which he bore with patience and christian spirit, NEILL McNEILL. He was a native of the Isle of Jurah, and emigrated to this country thirty-nine years ago; aged about 73 years.

Com.

In Randolph County, on Friday, the 18th inst., Mr. JOHN LEACH Sen., in the 74th year of his age.

At Mount Airy, on the 21st inst., CHARLES BANNER, Esq. aged 84, formerly a member of the Legislature from Stokes county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Sept. 21 and 26.—Steamer Flora McDonald, with goods for R Mitchell, B Moffitt, J M Worth & Son, G W Harris, S T Hawley & Son, D E Cameron, Worth & Utley, G Lauder, D Hackney & Son, S C & L Fox, H H Butner & Co., Cox, Austin & Co., A W Steel, G W W & Co., D & W McLaurin, J H Pritchett, Morring & Creason, A A McKethan, W Draughon, A Johnson & Crow, T S Lutterloh, T Barnum & Co., Murchison, Reid & Co., Moffitt & Brown, Geo Brandt, John A Craven, Fayetteville Mill, Maj T T Laidley, S M Thomas & Bro, D P Clark, G W Hislop, A J Woodward, Johnson & Martin, Johnson & Rich, W H Brumblett, Rockfish Co., R Jones, L J Houston, J Martine, A J O'Hanlon, P Taylor, A H Saunders, J & C Cowles, Brookshire & Co., Smitherman & Spencer, J Worth & Sons, M A Baker, H Parks & Co., N C & M Jarrell, Tyson & Caddell, H L Myrover & Co., B S & J W Bitting & Co., Elkin mf Co., O Houston, W Overby, B F Pearce & Co., Mrs A A Brooksbanks, D McNatt, G W Memory, M R & Co., D C McIntyre, E F Moore.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23.—Schr. Adele and Ben fm New York. 25.—Brig Albert Adams fm Boston, Henry from Havana; Schr. Rescue fm Portland, Me., Julia Fox and M. A. Johnson fm New York.

Harper's and Godey's Magazine for October. E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 28

BACON—	18 a 18½	LARD,—	19 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	15 a 00	Cuba	57 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	12½ a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	6 25 a 6 50	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	6 00 a 6 25	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	5 75 a 6 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	5 50 a 5 75	WOOL—	21 a 22
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 35 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 50 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	38 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

We reduce quotations of Cotton, Flour, and Wheat, and advance those of Bacon, Lard, and Gunny Bagging.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin turpentine $4, yellow 2 85. Spirits 42. No. 1 rosin $5 75. No transactions in other articles reported.

The weekly Circular of Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, 25th inst., reports "a general dullness in business, which is likely to continue so long as the money market remains so tight in all the Northern cities." Spirits unsettled and dull; 42 offered, 42½ asked. Corn firm at 90 to $1. Family Flour 7 50.

FALL 1857.

New and Cheap Goods!

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general supply of Dry Goods, among which are splendid Dress Goods, with every article in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at a small advance for cash or on time to punctual customers

Fayetteville, Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-tf

Carolinian copy.

CHINA

TEA SETS—new shapes—Gilt, Painted and Plain, at $4 to $25; Decorated VASES, Cups and Saucers, and other fancy China; the most beautiful Stock ever seen here. Also, a variety of other Fancy Goods, suitable for presents, at moderate prices.

GLASS,

Cut, Moulded and Plain; some beautiful new patterns of Goblets and Tumblers.

EARTHEN WARE.

Ironstone China; White and Unique Blue; Oval Tomato Shape; Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware. Common Wares of every description.

For sale by W. N TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-6w

KNIVES and FORKS.

IVORY handle Knives, with and without Forks; Knives with two prong Steel Forks, at 1 10 to 1 60 per Set. Also, a complete stock of other qualities. For sale at the Crockery Store at very low prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 26. 46-6w

SILVER-PLATED

CASTORS (20 Patterns;) Cake BASKETS (10 shapes;) Candle-Sticks; Snuffers and Trays; Cups; Spoons; French Forks; Ladles and Butter-Knives, 8 and 12 oz. plate; Dessert Knives; Pie Knives; &c. All of which were bought *from the manufacturers with cash* and will be offered at less profit than such Goods are usually sold.

Planished Tin

Tea Pots; Coffee Pots; Urns; Biggins; and Filters; Oyster-Stews; Steak-Dishes; Plate and Dish Covers; Tea Kettles, and other useful articles. Tea Trays and Waiters, some beautiful, in Sets.

Britannia

TEA and COFFEE POTS; Spoons (the best;) Candlesticks; Lamps; Pitchers, &c.

A good stock of BASKETS.

LOOKING GLASSES

Of superior quality; every size, from a Shaving Glass to large Parlor Mirrors. Tin Chamber Sets; common HEAVY Tin Ware Wood Ware.

In short, I have a complete stock of articles in my line, which are usually wanted here, and need now only buyers. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-6w

New Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept'r 28.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 CHILDREN, a boy and two girls, aged 35, 6, 3, 7 mos. Apply before 1st October to A E. HALL.

Sept'r 28. 1t

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between DYE & McIVER was dissolved by mutual consent on Tuesday, September 22, 1857.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to make settlements by January 1, 1858, and save costs. Otherwise legal steps will be taken to secure such settlements.

The accounts, notes, &c., due the firm are in the hands of Mr. W. W. DYE, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlements.

The business will be continued as heretofore by Mr. W. W. Dye, who is now receiving a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, selected with great care by Mr. A. D. McIver.

W. W. DYE,
A. D. McIVER.

Buffalo, Moore Co., Sept. 1857. 46*3t

Troy's Male and Female School.

THE next Session will open at the Masonic Lodge on the 5th of October. Terms as follows:

Primary Course, per quarter of 12 weeks,	$ 5 00
Advanced English Course,	7 00
" " with Latin	10 00
" " with French	
Painting in Water Colors	5 00
Embroidery	6 00

Parents and others who have so kindly patronized the School heretofore will please accept the grateful thanks of the teacher: and he hopes to have a continuance of their patronage. It is very desirable that scholars should attend the first day of the School. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. THAD. L. TROY.

Fayetteville, Sept'r 21. 45-3t

To Country Merchants and Physicians.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE invites the attention of *Country Merchants* and *Physicians* to his large and complete Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Sept'r 21, 1857. 44tf

APPETITE AND STRENGTH RESTORED.

WILLIAM YOUNG, of South Pittsburg, says:

"After having suffered severely for several days with a most distressing attack of Diarrhœa, I purchased a bottle of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. It gradually checked the disease, and restored my bowels to perfect order. Before I had finished the bottle, I found my appetite and strength returning. I believe it worthy of the character you give it, and shall recommend it as such."

Sept. 26. 46-2tpd

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.

IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A

LITERARY PERIODICAL,

TO BE PUBLISHED

MONTHLY,

IN THE

TOWN OF SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY **ANDREW J. STEDMAN,**

A MEMBER OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA BAR.

IN offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial Chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also, as a Southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magazine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid and support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.

Why, I ask, cannot *we*—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and polite Periodicals? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the North, which every mail brings to our homes, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man, I have claims.

My Magazine will be of the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be

Illustrated with Engravings and Plates,

of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of subscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establishing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.

☞ *The First Number will be issued 1st January* 1858.

A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Sept'r 1, 1857. 46-

N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—after that time it will be Salem, N. C.

NOTICE.

A NEGRO WOMAN and TWO LIKELY CHILDREN are offered for sale. The woman is an excellent cook. One of the children is between six and seven years of age, the other nearly four.

Apply for further particulars to

J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney for the owners.

Sept. 25, 1857. 46-2w

New Stock of Goods!

The Subscriber has just received a large assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Comprising every thing that a Lady or Gentleman may desire to wear. He most respectfully solicits a call from his old friends and acquaintances, and all strangers, before they purchase, as he would like to have the pleasure of showing them through, and if he cannot suit them all right. J. C. POE.

Sept. 22. 45-1mo

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!!

A. J. WOODWARD

IS now receiving and opening his FALL and WINTER STOCK for 1857, to which he invites the public to call and examine his large and well assorted Stock, consisting of

A large variety of	Gentlemen's	Frock Coats,
do.	do.	Business do.
do.	do.	Vests of all styles,
do.	do	Pants,

—ALSO—

A supply of	Gentlemen's Felt Cloth	California Raglans,
do.	Seal Skin	do. do.
do.	Cass (bound with seal skin)	do.
do.	Whirlpool	do.
do.	Plain Cloth	do.

A supply of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

—ALSO—

A supply of YOUTHS', BOYS', and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

EXCHANGE SQUARE,
Two doors below S. J. Hinsdale.

Sept. 22. 45-2t

NOTICE.

TO CARPENTERS!

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Committee until 17th of October next, for the construction and erection of a new College Edifice at Floral College. The building to be two stories high, forty-two feet in length and thirty-six in width: the whole to be completed by the first day of June 1858. The contractor to furnish all the materials and give bond and security for the faithful performance of his contract. Payments will be made in money as follows: One-third the first of January 1858; one-third in January 1859; and the remainder in January 1860. Plans and specifications will be exhibited on application to either of the undersigned.

ALEXANDER PURCELL,
DANIEL McKINNON,
J. B. McCALLUM.

Gilopolis, Robeson Co., N. C., } Sept. 22d, 1857. } 46*3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer on the 17th day of November next, at his place, FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND;—one half or more is of the best Swamp known in the County; its yield per acre is from sixty to seventy bushels. Said Land can be drained from either side or the lower end. There is about 35 acres ditched ready for improvement. The high land is good and well timbered. This body of land lies between Long Swamp and Rithland Swamp, five miles north east of Floral College. This land will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to come and examine for themselves, before the day of sale. ARCH'D M. McMILLAN.

Robeson Co., Sept. 9, 1857. 46-*ts

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75 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of May last, a Negro Boy, NELSON. Said boy is about 22 years of age, of copper complexion, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, quite intelligent, speaks rather impudently with some stammering. When last heard from he was in Stanly County, N. C., passing as free, and may possibly have free papers. I will give $25 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I may get him again; or $75 for confinement, as above, and evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons of harboring or assisting him in making his escape. WM. C. SMITH,

Wadesboro', N. C.

Sept'r 21. 46*tf

Salisbury Watchman copy till forbid.

WILD CHERRY.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Feb. 5, 1854.

TO SETH W. FOWLE,—*My Dear Sir:*—Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I am induced to express the full faith I have in its renovating power.

I was first induced to try this medicine as an experiment, about two years ago, in connection with the strong recommendation of a friend, who was well nigh gone with consumption, and whose relief from the use of it satisfied me of its great value in cases of colds and decline, and most clearly demonstrating to my mind its great value as a restorative, that needs only a fair trial to insure a grateful demonstration from the public.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. WALKER.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

RAN OFF! RAN OFF!!

RAN off from my lot on Wednesday, the 2d of September, my MULE. Said Mule is a Red Sorrel Mule, about common size, roached mane and tail; and its tail and mane is light colored,—no other marks, except from the gear. Where the said Mule was raised I can't tell; but I think it was bought out of a drove at Wadesborough. Any one seeing such Mule loose or confined will please take it up. Perhaps some one has stolen it since it ran off, as I can't hear of it. Any one hearing or taking up said Mule will be paid for their trouble.

Address me at Mount Gilead, Montgomery County, N. C. JOHN DUNN, Sen'r.

Sept. 11, 1857. 44-*4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Robert H. Burns vs. John Winfield.

Original Attachment—Levied in the hands of David Carpenter as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, the Defendant in this case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38*6t]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Walter R. Leak, Ex'r of Jelson B. Douglass vs. Caroline Anderson.

Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Margaret Pearson, Sarah Stewart, vs. Richmond N Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson and others.

Petition for Settlement and Legacies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Clinton Pearson, Benjamin F. Pearson, William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Francis M. Pearson, Francis Rogers, Benjamin Rogers, and John R. Tullis and wife Emeline, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Plaintiffs' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Joseph P. Smith vs. Taylor Caraway and wife Catharine.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Elizabeth Russel, widow of Job Russel, dec'd, *against* Peter Russel, John Russel, William Leonard and Caswell Leonard, Sarah J. Leonard, Francis A. Leonard, children of Jane, wife of said William Leonard, Nancy Russel, Sarah Russel, Francis Russel, Mary Russel, Martha Russel, and James Russel.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Russel, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the case heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82nd year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Edward W. Davis, Adm'r of Millan Winfield, *versus* Mary Winfield (the widow,) John Winfield, John P. Winfield, William Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, and William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield, are all non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38-*6t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the originals, which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer.

Aug 31. 38*3m

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!

At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving from New York an entirely

New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing; in fact, everything necessary to a good assortment and called for in the country trade. Our goods were selected with care in the Northern market and bought for cash, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and promise to give our customers good bargains.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.

Sept'r 21. 44-*3m

FALL, 1857.

H. & E. J LILLY

ARE now receiving one of the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCKS OF GOODS they have ever had the pleasure of offering to their customers, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO—

250 Cases Boots and Shoes,

well assorted; all of which are offered at reasonable prices for cash or good paper. The attention of country merchants, and wholesale buyers generally, is invited to this stock.

Fayetteville, Aug 31, 1857. 38-6t*

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Alexander McAlister deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make early payment, and those holding claims against the deceased, must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

NEILL McDUGALD.

Sept. 15, 1857. 44*6t

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

Land! Land!! Land!!!

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 5th day of November next, at his residence in Chatham, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Geo. Smith, Dec'd. Said Lands will be sold for the purpose of division. There are about 300 ACRES, a large portion of which is Wood land of the very best quality, well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn and Cotton. A DWELLING HOUSE, with the necessary Out-houses, is upon the premises; also, several never-failing Springs of pure water.

These Lands lie contiguous to the Gulf and Graham Plank Road, and the stage road, leading from Raleigh via Pittsborough to Salisbury. Any person desirous of purchasing a good Farm would do well to attend. Title unquestionable. Terms: 12 months credit,—purchaser must give bond with approved security.

WILEY A. SMITH, Adm'r.

Aug. 24, 1857. 40-*6tpd

CITY OF MOREHEAD!

GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11th) DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Carlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net-work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Railroad, with that road: and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entre depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will makes it a pleasant watering-place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once: and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepard's Point Land Co.

Aug. 21. 36-*ts

Blank Warrants for sale here.

GEO. ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE.

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857. 0tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
55 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
60 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

FOR SALE.

THE following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, the property of E. C. Hall, dec'd, is offered for sale, and consists of the following tracts:

That desirable place known as Rome, containing about 260 Acres, with all the improvements. This place will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers, it being probably one of the best business stands in the country, and is very desirable to those wishing to enter the mercantile business.

No. 2, Consists of a Lot and Brick Store, (2 tenements,) in Campbellton, on Bridge Street, near Clarendon Bridge, and is a very desirable stand for business.

No. 3, Is Three vacant Lots in Campbellton, known in city plot as Nos. 109, 111, 112, and half of lot 113.

No. 4, Is a Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, corner of Plank Road and Adams St. A very desirable residence for the whole year.

No. 5, Is a Corn Mill and Steam Engine and Boiler, of 10 or 15 horse power. This is well worth the attention of those living where water power is not available, and will be sold at a great bargain.

For terms apply to

J. H. HALL, Assignee.

August 1, 1857. 30-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McLAURIN.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

C. J. & R. H. JONES

Are receiving their FALL AND WINTER Stock of

FANCY & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell at their usual low prices, in part as follows,—

DE LAINS, all kinds;
All Wool Plaids;
Col'd Merinoes;
Col'd Silks and Black;
Rich Robes A'Quille;
Chenille Shawls;
Do. Scarfs, all silk;
Long Shawls for Gentlemen;
Do. for Servants;
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks;
French Robes, Volant;
Do. for Misses;
Nett Coats for Children;
Long Brocha Shawls;
Merino Shawls, white;
Opera Flannel, Plain and Col'd,
Quilted Skirts;
Do. Hoops;
Fine and Common Blankets;
Cotton, Silk, and Woolen Hosiery;
Do. Fancy, for Children;
Kid, Silk, Merino, Cotton Gloves for Ladies;
Chenille Head Dresses;
Chenilles by the yard;
Bonnet Ribbons; do. plain;
Fringes and Sulom, all colors;
Black Velvets;
Blk and Col'd Belts;
Mulberry Buttons for Dresses;
Thread, Swiss, Jackonett,
Bobbin, and Cotton Edgings;
Black Lace and Edgings;
Emb'd Hdkfs, Collars, Sleeves and Bands;
Love and Lace Veils;
Bonnets, Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A nice variety of Men's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES.

Also, Men and Boys

Winter Clothing, Cheap.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and many other Fancy Articles.

Sept. 11, 1857. 42-3m

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL

Furniture and Fixtures for Sale.

THE above named property will be sold to any responsible person, upon fair terms, if applied for between the present time and the 15th of December next. If not sold by the 15th of Dec., they will be sold at Auction after the first day of January next, in lots to suit purchasers.

Any information wanted will be cheerfully given by applying to J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Fayetteville, September 12, 1857. 42-tf

REMOVAL.

H. GRAHAM has removed to the store formerly occupied by Dr. Foulkes, on the corner east of the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay street, where he is just receiving his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of the Latest Styles,

Consisting in part of

Over-Coats, Dress, Frock and Business Coats; Pants, Vests, Shirts and Collars, Drawers, Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Suspenders, Cravats, Merino and Cotton Hose, &c. &c.

He also keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of *BOOTS AND SHOES,*

Umbrellas, and Carpet Bags.

All those wishing to purchase cheap and fine suits of clothes, would do well to call and examine Graham's Stock, as he is prepared to sell as low as any in this market.

Sept. 12 42 2m

GUANO.

35 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 28 38-

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 31. 38-

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fellow-land scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S English Grammar; Peterson's Familiar Science; Bolmar's Fables; Emerson's Arithmetic; Bolmar's French Grammar; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; North Carolina Readers; Mitchell's Geographies; Quackenbos's Rhetoric; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 4, 1857.

LARD AND BUTTER.

EXTRA GOSHEN BUTTER;
" LEAF LARD, in quantities to suit. For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 2, 1857. 39-1m

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Robeson Jail on the 4th inst., a Negro Boy who says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to John Williams of Onslow county. He also states that he was hired to John Houston; but will not state in which county Houston lives. Said boy is about five feet four inches high, copper color, and probably some eighteen or twenty years of age. The owner will come forward and prove property, or the Negro will be dealt with as the law directs. REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Sept. 8 41-1m

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY.

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857 33-tf

2,800 Acres of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

FOR SALE.

4000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT, a very superior article, by JAS. C. SMITH & CO.

Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 27, 1857. 38-2m.

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

W. N. TILLINGHAST

Is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of

China, Glass, and Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Brittania, and Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, & House Furnishing Hardware.

He invites the attention of Country Merchants to his Stock, and is satisfied that they cannot find a better assortment of Goods for their trade, or cheaper (when delivered at their doors,) in one House anywhere.

Sept. 3. 39-2m

REMOVAL.

E. F. MOORE has removed to the Store recently occupied by William Taylor, 3 doors East of H. L. Myrover & Co., where he would be pleased to see his old customers and all others who wish to buy Goods Cheap.

The Notes and Accounts due W. F. & E. F. Moore and Moore & Bro., can be found as above.

Sept. 2. 39-1m

FOR SALE.

15 BBLS. of M. & E. MYER'S SUPERIOR WHISKEY. This Whiskey comes very highly recommended; said to be fully equal to any North Carolina make, and warranted free from any impurity.

WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 22, 1857. 36-

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $500,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all time, sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent

HAWKS'S HISTORY.

THE Subscriber, Assistant Agent for procuring subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History, gives notice that he will attend the County Court of Duplin on the 3d Monday in July inst., the County Court of Chatham, on the 2d Monday in August, the County Court of Sampson on the 3d Monday in August, and the County Court of Johnston on the 4th Monday in August. He will be provided with a Subscription Book, and with copies of the 1st volume in the several styles of binding, for delivery.

C. PRICE.

July 4. 22-

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

NEW BOOKS.

MARRIED OR SINGLE, by Miss Sedgewick; The Professor, by Currer Bell; Romany Rye, by Lavengro; The Athelings; Tent Life in the Holy Land; Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia; The Improved Housewife, by Mrs. Webster; &c.

Also, Bullion's 1st Lessons in Greek; Payson & Dunton's Series of PENMANSHIP; Addick's Elements; Key to Davies' Algebra; and other School Books.

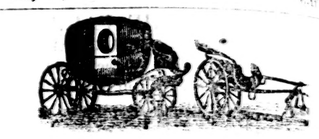
E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 28.

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable rate by the Ton. WM. McCLANE, Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT!

A new Carriage Establishment on the Market Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, and understanding their business thoroughly, they feel confident they can compare work with any establishment in the State, as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be found at the shop at all times, for the next few years.

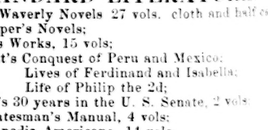
We warrant all work done by us to give entire satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

JAMES H. PIKE.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1856 29

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857 29tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Bloomfield Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by GEO. McNEILL.

June1854. 7tf

GUANO! GUANO!!

THE undersigned asks the attention of Farmers, Planters and Dealers to his Stock of best quality Guanoes, all of which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

"A" PERUVIAN GUANO of the latest importations and best quality.

"AA" MEXICAN GUANO of the best cargoes imported.

COLUMBIAN GUANO, very rich in Phosphates.

Also, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, &c.

Purchasers may rely on having their Guano shipped in prime order and in superior bags. The general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by the Subscriber, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that all articles sold by him will be found as represented. WILLIAM ROBINSON,

Nos. 4 and 6 Hollingsworth Street
Near Pratt Street Wharf,
Baltimore, Md

July 1. 27-tf

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.

March 21, 1857. 92tf

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of A No. 1 Rye Whiskey in this place.

RORT MITCHELL

May 4, 1857. 5tf

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. cloth and half calf
Cooper's Novels;
Irving's Works, 15 vols;
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and Mexico;
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Life of Philip the 2d;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate, 2 vols
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols;
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols;
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution
Webster's Works, 6 vols;
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay;
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss;
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson;
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy;
Life of Wise and Virginia Politics in 1856;
Garland's Life of John Randolph;
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Abbott's Histories
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry;
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md.;
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan;
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition;
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government;
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut Maury
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia;
Southey's Common Place Book;
Life and Corres. of Southey;
The Spectator;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Antiquities, and Customs of Scotland;
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie;
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott;
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns.
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland
Chambers' Miscellanies;
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated.
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works;
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth;
Addition, Burke and Johnson's Works;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Hallam's Works; Cosmos, by Humbolt;
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Howe;
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis;
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and other Poets in various styles of binding; The Boston Edition of the British Poets, &c., &c.

Oct. 29. E. J. HALE & SON

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL!

AWARDED TO C. MEYER.

For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.